

CHAMPAGNE.
MOET AND CHANDON'S
"DRY IMPERIAL."
PER CASE 1 DOZ. BOTTLES \$37.00
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WINE MERCHANTS,
12, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

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BELFAST
OLD IRISH
WHISKY.
\$15.00 PER CASE.
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12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

No. 14,841 號一十四百八千四萬一第 日五初月十年三十三緒光 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1st, 1905. 叁拜禮 號壹月壹十年五零百九千一英曆香 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

WATSON'S HOUSEHOLD AMMONIA
FOR THE BATH, TOILET AND HOUSEHOLD.
An Elegant Preparation. Delicately Perfumed. Promotes a healthy action of the skin, counteracts all effects of perspiration, and is as refreshing and invigorating to the system as a Turkish Bath.

A. S. WATSON & CO. LIMITED.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
[a1342]

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"SPECIAL BLEND" WHISKY
A Blend of Selected Distillations of the Finest Scotch Whiskies.
\$10.50 Per Case.
Apply to
SIEMSEN & CO., Hongkong. [a65]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net \$4.75 per cask ex Factory.
In Bags 250 lbs. net \$2.30 per bag ex Factory.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 1st October, 1905. [a1412]

WANTED.
RELIABLE HONGKONG FIRM to act as SUB-AGENTS in Hongkong (and Canton, if desired) for a first-class brand of French Champagne. Terms: 15 per cent. discount on all orders.
Firms interested please apply for further particulars to Box No. 121, care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 30th October, 1905. [a2443]

SITUATION WANTED.
HOTEL MANAGER, well qualified, offers his services.
Apply by letter to— "O.K."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 31st October, 1905. [a2455]

NOTICE.
GEO. FENWICK & CO. LD., Engineers &c., are open to receive OFFERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF THEIR WANCHAI PROPERTY, comprising portions of Marine Lots Nos. 31 and 32; approximate area 43,000 square feet.
For further particulars apply to the Company.
Hongkong, 12th July, 1905. [133]

CARTRIDGES.
IMPORTED EVERY MONTH, THEREFORE ALWAYS FRESH.

ELEY'S, SCHULTZ'S, AMBERITE and KYNOC'S SPORTING CARTRIDGES, 10, 12, 15, and 20 BORE, and NEWCASTLE CHILLED SHOT in all Sizes, Nos. 10 to 55SG. AIR GUNS and AMMUNITION in Variety.
WM. SCHMIDT & CO.
Hongkong, 28th November, 1902. [2349]

COLD STORAGE.
THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD. have now 40,000 Cubic feet of Cold Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday, excepted to receive and deliver perishable goods.
WM. PARLANE, Manager.
Hongkong, 18th November, 1901. [155]

DR. M. H. CHAUN.
THE latest Method of the AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.
37, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL.
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Hongkong, 4th September, 1905. [2056]

STENTING.
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 10, DAQUILLAR STREET 37
TERMS VERY MODERATE
Consultation Free.
Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. [2174]

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No. 39, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG. LATE OF 31, MAIN STREET, YOKOHAMA
DRAPER & TAILOR, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, & GENERAL OUTFITTER.
ALL NEW GOODS IN STOCK.
A Trial Solicited. Fit and Satisfaction Guaranteed. Inspection Invited.
Hongkong, 27th May, 1905. [a129]

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mitsui BUSSAN KAISHA (MITSUI & CO.)
HEAD OFFICE.—1, SURUGA-CHO, TOKYO.
LONDON BRANCH.—34, LIME STREET, E.C.
HONGKONG BRANCH.—PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, ICE HOUSE STREET
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CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Armies and the State Railways; Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail and Freight Steamers.
SOLE PROPRIETORS of the Famous Miike, Tagawa, Yamano and Ida Coal Mines; and SOLE AGENTS for Hokoku, Honda, Kanada, Teijin, Mameda, Mannoura, Onoura Otani, Sasahara Tamakura, Yoshinotani, Yoshio, Yuzokibara, and other Coals.
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HAIG & HAIG, LD., DISTILLERS SINCE 1679.
3 Star, SPECIAL—The finest of all "Peg" WHISKIES at ... \$13.00
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Stop drinking rank, Smoky Stuff, because "it comes through the Soda."
Try HAIG & HAIG'S WHISKIES; pure, mellow matured, non-smoky, delicate, flavor Once tried, preferred to all others. Sole Agents for Hongkong:
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WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
OF
LONDON, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.
ESTABLISHED 1815.
Per Case.
BRANDY * * * * \$22.50
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WHISKY, PALL MALL 20.00
" JOHN WALKER & SONS' OLD HIGHLAND 12.50
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PORT WINE, INVALIDS 20.00
" DOURO 13.75
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" LA TORRE 16.00
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THE ABOVE EXCLUSIVELY SHIPPED TO
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HONGKONG AGENTS.
[a74]

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CABLE ADDRESS—"CHEE"
DELIGHTFUL SITUATION. UNEXCELLED RESORT FOR TRAVELLERS AND RESIDENTS.
BILLIARDS AND BOWLING. LAWN AND GARDENS.
JAS. W. OSBORNE, PROPRIETOR AND MANAGER. [205]

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TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

NEW SEASON'S GOODS FOR AUTUMN AND WINTER.
JUST ARRIVED.
Materials of the VERY LATEST and MOST FASHIONABLE Designs, consisting of—
SCOTCH and CHEVIOT TWEEDS, ANGOLAS, FLANNELS LLAMAS, CASHMERES, VICUNAS, BLACK and BLUE SERGES, COVERTS, ULSTERINGS, OVERCOATINGS, VESTINGS, TROUSERINGS, BREECHES CLOTHS, &c.
SPECIALITY.
Dress Suitings of the VERY FINEST quality only. Fit Guaranteed.
All Orders receive the most careful and prompt attention, and are executed under the direct personal supervision of our Cutters, and by our Own Workmen on THE PREMISES.
LOUNGE SUITS ... from \$35
MORNING Do. ... from 55
OVERCOATS ... 45
RIDING BREECHES ... 15
DRESS SUITS ... from \$70
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TROUSERS (Cashmere) ... 15
FANCY VESTS ... 7
Hongkong, 28th September, 1905. [a36]

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Now Ready. Post Free on Application.

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ALL THE NEW DESIGNS IN CHRISTMAS CARDS FOR PRIVATE GREETINGS.
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CRYSTAL AND BONZOLINE BALLS ALL SIZES.
WEST OF ENGLAND BILLIARD CLOTHS A SPECIALITY.
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Hongkong, 6th April, 1904. [927-2]

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WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 27th October, 1905. [a37]

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Dining accommodation for 300 persons.
131 Bedrooms.
Elegantly Furnished Reception Rooms.
Private Bar and Billiard Rooms for Hotel residents.
Hydraulic Lifts to each Floor.
Electric Lighting and Fans.
Every Comfort.
Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms.
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Matron in attendance.
CHARGES, MODERATE, AND NO EXTRAS.

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A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.
Ladies' Afternoon Tea-Rooms.
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Hot and Cold Water throughout.
Electrically Lighted. Electric Fans (if required).
Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.
Table D'Hôte at separate tables.

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MANAGER.
Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [a2410]

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For Terms, apply to the
MANAGER.
Hongkong, 31st October, 1902. [a4]

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(HOTEL-SANTARIUM OF SOUTH CHINA),
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A most pleasant retreat for those desirous of a few days rest and quiet.
Comfortable accommodation for travellers paying a visit to the historical and picturesque colony of Macao.
Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong. One steamer (s.s. *Hongshan*), daily to and from Hongkong, and two steamers to and from Canton, give easy communication with both these centres.
Cable Address—"BOA VISTA."
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2411 THE MANAGER

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Every Comfort and Convenience for Residents and Tourists.

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THIS COMPANY POSSESSES THE MOST POWERFUL & EFFICIENT SALVAGE MACHINERY. CONTRACTS UNDERTAKEN. TELEGRAPHIC INSTRUCTIONS ACTED UPON IMMEDIATELY.

The Company has the powerful steamer *City of Birmingham* (237 Tons, 750 H.P.), specially equipped with necessary Gear for Salvage purposes, always ready at Short Notice.
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Agents for Messrs. STEBB, GORMAN & CO. Submarine Friggers, Makers of all classes of Diving Gear, London.
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1905. [2265]

INTIMATION



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VERY OLD LIQUEUR

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WHISKY.A blend of the finest WHISKIES, distilled
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GREAT AGE,

VERY FINE AND MELLOW.

Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be the BEST
BLEND in the FAR EAST.

PER DOZEN \$16.50

The following are also recommended, and are
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A.—Thorne's Blend... Per Doz. \$12.00

B.—Glenorchy, Mellow Blend, a
fine "Soda" Whisky, of great
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Correspondents must forward their names and ad-
dresses with communications addressed to the Editor,
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All letters for publication should be written on
one side of the paper only.

No anonymous signed communications that have
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HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES V. O'NEILL ROAD C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 1st, 1905.

Nothing could show more strongly the
ridiculous lengths to which irresponsible
arbitration courts will proceed than the
recent suggestion which was made that
lending money to belligerents ought to be
regarded as an infringement of neutrality.
If it had been desired to set forth the
absurdity of the majority of the rules as to
preserving neutrality, probably no better
illustration could have been hit upon. No
doubt the lending of money to a belligerent
is in one sense a breach of neutrality; as to
supply the sinews of war clearly tends very
greatly to the advantage of the nation to
whom they are thus supplied. Lending
money may thus be said to be taking a
very important part in assisting a nation
who contracts a war; but in the true, the
being a breach of neutrality is manifestly
ridiculous to open to protest. One would seriously
maintain that a nation, which happens not
to have sufficient means to carry on hostilities
in which she may be engaged, cannot
legitimately obtain assistance from any
nation, more fortunately situated than her-
self, who may be able and willing to supply
her with such funds as are necessary. To
take up such a position would be practically
to say that no nation could assist in obtain-
ing a loan for another, unless there were
some guarantee that the borrowing nation
would keep the peace for at least ten or
twenty years. Money lent in advance of a
war is likely, for obvious reasons, to be of
much more effective value than that lent
after hostilities have commenced; as there
is nothing against its being invested in war-
like material in any part of the world with-
out any international question arising. If

it is necessary to swallow "this camel," it
seems childish to strain at the gnat of lend-
ing money at a much less convenient time.
The absurdity of such a position is, perhaps,
best shown by the fact that by no possible
stretch of imagination can it be maintained
that a nation cannot lend another money in
advance of a war which is contemplated for
the purpose of enabling it to carry on that
war on its arising. What was there to pre-
vent England or France or any other nation
lending Japan money which she might use
to complete the navy which she used to such
good purpose in the recent war? Absolutely
nothing; and as a matter of fact, loan after
loan was obtained by Japan and was de-
voted by her to that purpose. If funds can
be lent thus in advance, what substantial
reason can there be for their not being
advanced while the war is actually going
on? Very little thought must show that
such a conclusion is quite untenable. Grant-
ed that funds may be sent in advance
and that a portion of the funds so obtained
may be saved for use actually during the
war, it is manifest that there can be no real
distinction between the residue thus retained
and loans before the outbreak of hostilities.
The only effect of any such rule as that
suggested being adopted would be to equally
embarrass all nations who have occasion
to make arrangements for their own
protection in advance. Practically it would
be to agree that no nation, which was un-
able to raise all its possible requirements
in the way of money for warlike expendi-
ture within its own borders, would be able
in case of the outbreak of hostilities. In
other words the only nations that would be
safe would be those who had been able to
fund vast amounts to meet contingencies
that have no doubt to be guarded against,
but which might never arise. Such a
restriction upon the natural right of a
nation as well as an individual to do
what it likes with its own could never be
maintained, even if by any possibility the
"Powers" could be brought to agree to it.
In addition to its inherent unreasonableness,
it is a regulation which, of course,
could be evaded in half a dozen different
ways, and this would be in itself a sufficient
reason for its not being entertained. Of
course the idea has originated from
Japanese loans having been taken up largely
in the United Kingdom, but the important
point is overlooked that such loans were not
taken up by the British Government,
but by individuals, and not upon political,
but upon purely commercial and financial
grounds. If any loan of the kind was
unduly aided by the Government of a
neutral state, some grounds for objection
might well be raised; but when the lending
of the money is a matter purely from
bankers or private individuals, it is quite
impossible, without going counter to the
well-accepted principle that war between
nations does not constitute war between
private individuals belonging to the respec-
tive nationalities, to hold that such loans
cannot be made. The case would, of course,
stand on a very different footing where a
neutral Government, as government, guar-
anteed a loan of a nation at war which, but
for such guarantee, could not float itself.
Such a case, however, is very little likely
to arise, as it is difficult to conceive that
any nation would lend money, in its collec-
tive capacity, to a nation which was not
trusted by the people of the lending nation
individually. In some rare instances, such,
for instance, as in the case of the loan which
it was stated Germany was willing to offer
Morocco, something of this kind might be
done to a very limited extent; but it would
be obviously unreasonable to accept a general
principle, which would affect all inter-
national relations, to meet a possible case
of so entirely exceptional a character.

Lieutenant N.C.S. Simson, H.K.S.B.R.G.A.,
passed an examination in Colloquial Urdu on
the 23rd October.

Major H. E. F. Gould-Adams, R.G.A., has
been appointed Inspector of Chinese coolies in
the Transvaal.

The *Rusko Siro* says it is in a position to
confirm the rumour that a Viceroy will be
appointed to administer Siberia and Northern
Saghalien.

The Kaiser has projected another scheme for
public monuments in the form of statuary. It
is for the embellishment of the Lustgarten, on
the terrace of which he proposes the erection of
four bronze statues of heroic size, representing
as many different princes of the House of
Orange during the sixteenth and seventeenth
centuries. The reason for His Majesty's new
enterprise is that the daughter of Henry
Frederick, Prince of Orange, was the wife of
the Grand Elector, and mother of the first
King of Prussia.

"Why don't you work?" asked the magistrate
in the Third Court (Singapore) to a grubber
in the dastbins, who was routing for rats.
"Old and ill," remarked the weary one. Asked
what he wanted with rats, the grubber said to
send to China. When they reached the Celestial
country they, or rather their skins were trans-
formed into the soles of shoes. "Yes," affirmed
the magistrate, "that is how bubonic plague is
spread." Defendant was cautioned and dis-
charged.

According to the *Neue Freie Presse*, negotia-
tions are proceeding between the Austrian
Lloyd and the English shipbuilding firm of
Swan, Hunter, and Richardson (Limited), of
Newcastle-on-Tyne, for the purpose of enabling
the British firm to acquire a considerable
interest in the Lloyd shipbuilding yards and
plant at Trieste. The success of the negotia-
tions depends, according to the *Presse*, upon
the ratification of the new contract between the
Austrian Government and the Austrian Lloyd.

Sir Thomas Shaugnessy, president of the
Canadian Pacific Railway, and his party, after
visiting the Kootenay country, North West
Canada, are very much impressed with the growth
of business along the entire line, but more
particularly with the large autumn wheat crop,
which is being grown on lands that were
heretofore considered only fit for ranching
purposes. Over two million bushels of autumn
wheat have already been marketed, and a
largely-increased acreage is now being put in
crop for next year.

The New York correspondent of the *Times*
telegraphed that the finest sewing machine
ever made in America had been completed at
the works of the Singer Sewing Machine
Company, to the order of the Empress of Japan
in recognition of the courtesy extended to Miss
Roosevelt during her recent visit to Japan.
In conversation with Miss Roosevelt the
Empress expressed a desire to possess an
American sewing machine, and Miss Roosevelt
immediately gave the order. Every part of
the machine where there is no friction is
gold-plated. A special messenger will probably
carry it to Japan.

A witness at the Singapore Enquiry gave what
he described as an unimpeachable testimonial.
Mr. W. B. Swan, manager of the Prys River
Dock, gave an account of the wharves, godowns
and docks at Hongkong of which he had made
a recent inspection under instructions from
Government. There were six graving docks at
Hongkong, the largest being 576 feet long on
the blocks. The largest dock at Tanjong
Pagar was only 480 feet. At Hongkong there
were also two new docks under construction—one
by Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, at Quarry
Bay, 760 feet long, and another by the
Admiralty, 550 feet long. There were 12 slip-
ways at Hongkong, all larger than the largest
slipway at Singapore, at Tanjong Rhu. There
were two shipbuilding yards at Hongkong—
one belonging to the Dock Company, where
ships up to 500 feet long could be built; and
the other to Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, the
berths of which were being constructed for
vessels of 600 feet. These yards would be in
competition with Tanjong Pagar. The machines
shops, etc., of the Dock Company at Hongkong
were particularly well equipped with modern
plant and appliances.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CANTON LEPRO RELIEF FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

CANTON, 28th Oct., 1905.

SIR,—Please acknowledge the following con-
tributions to the "Canton Lepros Relief Fund"
and oblige.—Yours truly,

ANDREW BEATTIE.
Zoroastrian Charity Fund
(Hongkong) ... \$100.00
A friend (Macao) ... 25.00

PROGRESS OF MERCHANT SHIPPING
IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND
THE PRINCIPAL FOREIGN
COUNTRIES.

A Parliamentary Blue Book was published in
London on the day of the departure of the
German Mail, giving various tables relating to
the shipping of the world; the figures for the
United Kingdom being for 1904, and those for
the Colonies and Foreign Countries for 1903.
It is to be noted that the Hongkong figures are
exclusive of Chinese junks engaged in the
foreign trade, and yet without them Hongkong
has attained the summit of its ambition, it being
now the first shipping port in the world. The
following are the totals of entrances and clear-
ances for some of the principal ports:—

Hongkong	19,204,880
London	18,639,159
Antwerp	18,139,184
New York	17,909,168
Hamburg	16,466,639
Liverpool	14,716,790
Rotterdam	13,597,819
Cardiff	13,119,472
Singapore	12,004,919
Marseilles	11,336,077
Monte Video	11,148,852
Genoa	10,098,753
Colombo	9,439,632
Lisbon	9,407,316
Tyne ports	8,882,156
Gibraltar	7,769,069
Malta	7,185,268
Calcutta	7,165,185
Capetown	6,870,977
Kobe	6,487,290
Melbourne	6,192,044
Shanghai	5,934,411
Sydney	5,032,326
Bombay	5,000,109

TELEGRAMS.

[RUSSIAN SERVICE.]

RUSSIA.

LONDON, 29th October.

The situation in Russia is becoming
worse. Telegrams from all parts show that
the Government is paralyzed by the whole
sale strikes which have spread to every
trade and profession. There is practically
no railway communication and no news-
papers throughout Russia. Ordinary life
is at a standstill, and all schools, colleges
and universities are closed. Moscow is
absolutely cut off, as is also Odessa. The
Bourses are depressed and the Russian loan
postponed.

Workmen, under the leadership of
students, are erecting barricades in the
streets of Odessa, and a sharp encounter has
already occurred with the Cossacks. St.
Petersburg is at present quiet.

TURKEY AND THE POWERS.

LONDON, 29th October.

It is announced in Vienna that all the
Powers are in favour of the principle of a
naval demonstration to overcome the resis-
tance of the Porte to the Macedonian scheme.
It is doubtful whether the Porte will give
way without a display of force.

HOCKEY.

The first practice game of the season will be
played on the Club Ground, Happy Valley,
on Thursday next, commencing at 5 o'clock.
All members or intending members wishing to
play are requested to send their names to Mr.
T. C. Gray.

FRENCH ADMIRAL'S VISIT.

Yesterday morning there was the customary
salutes between the French flagship *Montcalm*
and the British man-of-war and shore batteries.
At 10.15 o'clock Vice-Admiral Richard came
on shore. Landing at Queen's Statue Wharf, he
was received with a guard of honour composed
of the West Kent Regiment, whose band was
also in attendance playing appropriate airs. He
made the usual interchange of visits, calling on
the British Commodore and afterwards meeting
the Governor and the General Officer Com-
manding at Government House. To-day the
Vice-Admiral dines at Government House.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY AND CHINA.

Vienna, Sept. 22.

Efforts have for some time past been made
to found an Austro-Chinese bank or some other
financial institute for the promotion of trade
between this country and the Far East. These
efforts will be successful, and that before long
the principal Austrian banks will join in
supporting the venture.

It is announced that Yang Cheng, Chinese
Minister to the Austro-Hungarian Court, has
been appointed to Berlin and will be succeeded
in Vienna by Li Ching-mai, a son of the late
Li Hung-chang. Yang Cheng speaks German
fluently, and was at one time employed
in the negotiations between Peking and the
authorities at Kiao-chiao which ended in the
extension of German hold upon Shan-tung—
Times.

BOARD OF TRADE AND ALIEN
SEAMEN.

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT.

Recently a correspondent wrote to the Presi-
dent of the Board of Trade calling his atten-
tion to the speech of Lord Muskerry, in which
his lordship said that at the present time there
are some 44,000 alien captains, petty officers,
and seamen in our mercantile service, and asked
if the Government intended passing legislation
on the subject. In reply the following letter
has been received:—"Board of Trade, White-
hall Gardens, S. W., September 23:—
"Dear Sir,—With reference to your letter of
the 14th inst. on the subject of the manning
and offloading of British merchant vessels, I am
desirous by the Marquess of Salisbury to inform
you in reply that the matter is one of which
His Majesty's Government fully realise the
importance, and that when they consider the
programme of legislation for the coming session
it will not doubt receive their attention.
"In this connection, however, I may remind
you that the Government very recently found
it necessary to oppose the Bill which Lord Mus-
kerry introduced for the purpose of preventing
aliens from obtaining certificates as officers in
the Mercantile Marine, and it is probable that
the weighty reasons which prompted them to
take this course will have considerable influence
on their attitude with regard to future legisla-
tion on this subject.—I am, etc., E. W.
Rowntree."

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued
the following report:—At 11.55 a.m. The barometer
has fallen over N. China, Formosa and Luzon.
The depression appears to be situated near
the coast of E. Luzon and apparently moving
N.W. at present.
It is, however, showing a tendency to recurve.
The depression in the North is passing to the
Pacific to the N.E. of Japan, and a new depres-
sion is appearing over Manchuria.
Pressure is high over the Upper Yangtze.
Gradients continue steep in the South and
N.E. and N. gales may be expected in the
Formosa Channel and the N. part of the China
Sea.
Forecast:—Fresh N. winds; fair.

HONGKONG SANITARY
BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held
on the 31st October at the Board Room. Hon.
Dr. F. Clark (president) presided, and there
were also present: Dr. W. W. Pearse, M.O.H.,
Lt.-Col. Jodling, Mr. A. Ramjahn, Dr.
Macfarlane, Mr. F. J. Baidley, Mr. A. W.
Brown, Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, Mr. H. E.
Pollock, K.C., Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Mr. Fung Wa
Chan and Mr. G. A. Woodcock (secretary).

BILLS OF HEALTH AND PLAGUE.

Mr. POLLOCK, pursuant to notice of motion,
moved—"That in view of the small number
and the intermittent occurrence of cases of
plague at the close of the plague season, it is
desirable that the present practice as to
granting clean bills of health in connection
with plague cases should be modified." He said
that in support of the change which he sub-
mitted should be introduced in the present
practice with regard to granting clean bills of
health at the close of a plague epidemic, he
would refer to the figures for the last three
years; 1903-04, from the 1st July to the 31st
December, and this year from the 1st July to
the 30th September. As most members of the
Board were aware, the question of granting
clean bills of health in this Colony depended
upon the provisions of what was known as the
Venice Convention, to which the colony had
adhered. Under this convention no area in
which the plague had existed was considered
as infected until no death or case of plague had
occurred for a continuous period of ten days.
That was a very onerous condition to apply
with reference to the termination of an epidemic
of plague, and it seemed to him rather an
illogical condition to be imposed in view of the
fact, which was well known, that this colony
was not considered as infected with plague in an
epidemic form. In the Venice Convention, to
which this colony did not adhere, but to which
the United Kingdom did, an area was not con-
sidered to be infected until several cases of
plague had occurred. The trend of modern
conventions with regard to plague was not to
consider an area as infected simply because a
few sporadic cases occurred, and he thought it
only logical that the colony should not be
considered infected because a few cases
occurred here and there. According to the
Venice Convention, however, the colony was
still considered infected, and still had to show
four bills of health; although it was quite
obvious from the returns that the plague no
longer existed in an epidemic form. On the
28th October, 1903, the colony was finally
considered free from plague, and it seemed
absurd that with only eight cases in 31 days
from August to September, the colony should
be considered infected. For 1904 Hongkong
was not considered free under the provisions
of the Venice Convention until the 24th
September. Taking the last two months, from
the 24th July to the 24th August, there were
34 cases in 31 days, and from the 25th August
to the 24th September, 10 cases. The figures
for 1904 were, perhaps, not so striking as
they were for the year 1903, as in
the latter year the plague began to abate com-
paratively early, and a very long time before
the period of ten days required by the Venice
Convention came into operation. This year the
colony was considered free by convention on the
12th September. The figures from the 12th
July to the 12th August showed 31 cases, and
from the 12th August to the 12th September,
14 cases. Although he had admitted that in
1904 the cases, taking them in the aggregate
for the periods of months he mentioned, were
perhaps not so striking as the falling off in 1903,
still for 1904 the figures were very striking,
because taking the period after the 6th August
—on which day three cases of plague were
reported—and continuing down the list to 12th
September, but not including that day, for the
whole period from the 7th August to the
11th September inclusive there was never more
than one case reported a day, and on some days
no cases were reported at all. Similarly, taking
the figures for this year, from the 1st to 11th
August inclusive, twelve days, only three cases
of plague occurred; and yet, as he pointed out,
the colony was considered infected under
the provisions of the Venice Convention
right up to the 12th September. It seemed
an absurdity to consider that a plague
epidemic existed in the colony after the 12th
August. He had handed to the press the figures
from which he quoted, and hoped they would
be published [unavoidably held over till our
next issue] because he thought them very
instructive indeed, and they would bear out
his argument that a new method ought to
be adopted with regard to the issue of clean
bills of health—or in other words the consid-
eration of the colony being infected—than had
been adopted hitherto. He thought, in view of
the fact that a very large sanitary staff was
employed, and therefore that it was only
reasonable to suppose that nearly all cases of
plague came under the notice of the
authorities, the colony had a right to expect
that in future a different system should
be adopted. They had not power as a Sanitary
Board to take any active steps in the matter,
but he understood the Chamber of Commerce
were taking it up, and no doubt the matter
would be brought before the Legislative
Council. He did not think it altogether use-
less, however, to have brought it before the
notice of the Board, because the publication of
the figures would tell their own tale, and would
amply justify him in submitting that it was
desirable that the present system should be
altered. Where alterations were practicable
it would, of course, be for the Governor
and the Legislative Council to consider.

He thought he had said sufficient to show
that a case existed for inquiry, and thought
it desirable that some alteration should be
effected.

Mr. LAU CHU PAK seconded the motion.
Dr. PHARISE said if we were free from plague
for nine days, and a case occurred on the tenth
day the colony would have to wait another
ten days before a clean bill of health could
issue. We might then go on for another nine
days, and a case occur on the 10th, when we
would be thrown back again; whereas, if
we were to go on for ten days without a case,
a clean bill of health could issue, and after it had
begun, a case or two occurring now and again
would not prevent clean bills continuing to be
issued.

The President thought he was right in
saying that every member of the Board was in
sympathy with Mr. Pollock's motion, and he
thought something would probably result from
any representations which might be made by
the Board on the subject. The making of
rules and regulations regarding clean bills
of health was a matter for the Govern-
ment's consideration, but any recommendation
from the Board on the subject would receive
ample consideration. At the present moment
the Government were signatories to the
Venice Convention which laid down certain
definite rules, such as the one they had not to
comply with. Since that convention had
been drawn up, a further one, the Paris
Convention of 1903 had come out. This
convention agreed to reducing the period of
freedom from plague from ten to five days;
that was to say, after five days clean bills
of health might issue. In return for the
reduction in the period of time, however, the
Paris Convention imposed certain con-
ditions, and it was those conditions
which required the approval of the Chamber
of Commerce, and of shipping owners, before
the convention could be adopted in this colony.
He thought this the proper time to bring the
matter forward, as they had now five or six
months to make suitable arrangements and
have it thrashed out and ready for adoption.
The motion was carried unanimously.

MODIFICATION OF REQUIREMENTS.

Mr. E. M. Hazeland, architect, submitted a
plan for proposed houses on Island Lot No. 1704,
and asked the Board to recommend H.E. the
Governor in Council to allow the open space at
the rear to be less than one half of the whole
open space required by the Public Health and
Buildings Ordinance, and the open space of the
sides to count towards the necessary open space.
The M.O.H. intimated that in view of the very
open space in which it was proposed to build
these houses, the request was a very reasonable
one.

The President stated that a technical
objection had been raised, and it appeared that
the Governor-in-Council had no power to grant
the application as it was at present worded. He
suggested that the Board should recommend the
Governor-in-Council to permit these two houses
to be provided with open space of a certain
area, half of which should be in the rear and
half on the sides of the houses. This would get
over the technical difficulty.
The suggestion was agreed to.

KITCHEN AT A THEATRE.

An application was received from Messrs.
Palmer and Turner asking permission, under
section 45 of the Building Ordinance, to use a
basement room of the Ko Shing theatre as a
kitchen. The room was only half below the
ground level, and was well lighted and free
from damp.

The M.O.H. intimated—I do not consider
that any portion of the basement below the Ko
Shing theatre is fit for use as a kitchen.
Cooking has been done in the basement, and a
prosecution has already taken place.
The application was refused.

MORTALITY STATISTICS.

At a death rate of 1,000 per annum, the
mortality statistics of the British, Foreign and
Chinese community, excluding the army and
navy, for the week ending 30th September, show
a percentage of 21.1 as against 18.4 for the
corresponding week of last year.

LIMEWASHING.

For the fortnight ending 24th October 4,412
houses were lime washed in the Eastern, and
3,785 in the Central District.

BAT RETURN.

692 rats were caught during the week ending
28th October, of which fourteen were found to
be infected.

THE GERMAN NAVY.

A report from Berlin, on September 24,
said:—On Saturday the small Pratz cruiser
Alcedora was launched from the Imperial
Yard at Danzig and was re-christened
Danzig. The new cruiser was laid down
on August 11, 1904, and is to be completed
towards the end of 1906. Its measurements
are:—Length, 103m. 8c.; beam, 13m. 2c.;
draught, 5 metres; displacement, 3,250 tons;
10,000 indicated horse-power, which are to
give a speed of 23 knots. The armament will
consist of ten 10c. centim. and ten 37cm.
quick-firing guns with two torpedo-discharging
tubes. The crew will number 286 men.

On Tuesday next the newly built battleship
"P" will be launched from the Imperial Yard
at Wilhelmshaven, and will receive, it is be-
lieved, the name of *Hannover*.

It is reported from Kiel that the work of
reconstructing the cruiser *Irene* is finished;
the cost has been £285,000. The *Irene* was
launched in 1887, and had become quite
obsolete; her displacement is 4,400 tons, and
she will be sent out to the Far East.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The I.G.M. str. *Princess Alice* left Kobe via
Nagasaki and Shanghai on Sunday, the 29th
Oct. p.m., and may be expected here on Tuesday,
the 3rd Nov. a.m.

The I.G.M. str. *Zieten*, which left here on
Wednesday at noon, arrived at Singapore on
Sunday at 4 p.m.

WITH THE VOLUNTEERS.

A GRIFFIN'S EXPERIENCES.

A sham fight conducted by Volunteers is not always the tame and colourless affair it is generally supposed to be. To the ordinary observer such an event might not appear very thrilling, and perhaps hardly interesting, but it is surprising the excitement and adventure it has for those engaged in it; not that there was anything very special in the field manoeuvres of Saturday, 21st October, but it was my first experience even of mimic warfare, and as such impressed itself in all its details on my mind.

Among the company of volunteers who gathered at the headquarters to receive so many rounds of blank ammunition there was an unusually free exchange of badinage, and the spirits of the men rose even higher when sailing in the launch across to Cosmopolitan Dock. One gay and debonair youth, addicted to the weed, was so lost in thought as he contemplated the doings of that afternoon that he actually came on parade with the pipe in his mouth. He was soon made aware of his indiscretion. After being drawn up in marching order, we proceeded through narrow streets, along a somewhat tortuous course past a native market, and halted on the outskirts of Yau-mat, where we were critically inspected by the Chinese children; but the women, with native modesty, glanced at us and passed on with averted faces, causing us to reflect on what a curious mixture of things is called femininity! At home such a sight as we presented would have delighted the eyes and hearts of the girls, who would have gathered round like bees round sugar. That the uniform should not be that same magnet here, or rather on the other side, is disappointing.

Having been rejoined by the other half of the company, we resumed the march. This gave us opportunities of seeing a little of the rural life of the Chinese, the industrious native tilling the soil with the assistance of his family; the curious farms standing in all their primitive and unadorned simplicity; and the numerous graves of horse-shoe shape, with their various oblations. But the interesting views were soon shut out when we found ourselves on a road whose sides rose straight to a height of about thirty feet, and after halting here for some time we were joined by the mounted troops. Then the serious business of the afternoon began. We proceeded some distance up the hill, left the road, and plunged into a thicket. Running and tripping and tumbling and swearing we found ourselves on comparatively level ground and were ordered to take cover. We squatted behind trees and bushes, but as we had not been accustomed to knee drill we found our positions rather awkward, and one was inclined to stand up. No sooner, however, had one showed his head than an invisible companion would tell him in a stage whisper to get out of sight. The funny man of our party was detected standing up regardless of the vicinity of the foe and was ordered to take cover. "So I am," he said, "don't you see I am hiding behind this Christmas tree." Some Chinese, curious to know the meaning of the unusual bustle and activity in their quiet neighbourhood, appeared on the scene. Instantly a dozen rifles were levelled at them and they scattered. Then we thought of what might have been. Had we offered them a bribe we might have ascertained the position of the enemy and stolen a march upon them. However, our reflections were cut short by the word to advance, passed in a whisper from one to another. We had to crawl under bushes that we could not get over or round, and when a branch lit one sharply on the eye there were unutterable things thought. We had to take leaps which at other times we would have hesitated to take, but we had been roused to a pitch at which we would do anything, and so we made our way out of the wood, ran along the bed of a stream, and commenced to climb. We gained the first ridge in a breathless condition, and here we adjusted the puttees that were getting uncomfortable. Having recovered our breaths we descended the valley, slipping on rocks, stepping on to insecure footholds and rolling down with a clatter that must have put any enemy on the qui vive. This went on for about an hour and a half, creeping to the top of a ridge, and then advancing to another; while the other sections covered our advance. Then we got the word to fire. No enemy was visible but we blazed away at where we thought we detected something moving on the top of the hill, about half a mile off, and trusted that our aim was accurate. Not long afterwards there was the order to "cease fire" and, with the knowledge that we had routed the invaders, we prepared to descend the hill. This was almost as difficult as climbing, the footing being very treacherous. The peal of laughter, which rang out on one man collapsing and sliding some distance on his back until he used his rifle as a brake, had hardly subsided when it was followed by another. All at once a wild yell shook the air. There was a pause, and a deep silence. "Hornets" said someone and we all edged backwards. One unfortunate youth had disturbed a nest and the insects were angrily attacking him. Several came our way, but as we remained tranquil they passed us over as friends, or at least not enemies. In the struggle to extricate himself the poor wight who discovered the nest dropped his helmet and beat a retreat to the higher ground. Now here was a problem. He must get his helmet but who was to risk a second invasion to the alarmed hornet city. The adventure did not appeal to anyone, and it looked as if the helmet and the man would have to be left, because we could not wait longer for him, and he would not budge without his headgear. By-and-by a Chinaman came on the scene,

and the offer of five cents induced him to undertake what the others would not have done for a much greater sum. He recovered the helmet and we all resumed our descent to the shore, where we once more halted and the provident were able to drink something out of their water bottles. A short march brought us to the jetty at Laohikok, and we were soon in camp again. At the cautions we once more encountered our friends the enemies, and though we tried to persuade them that they ought to consider themselves dead and their detachment annihilated, they revealed a perversity which was only equalled by their impudence, for they alleged that they had wiped us out long before we got near them. Finding it useless to argue with such obstinate people, we desisted, and enjoyed the luxuries of a wash and a good dinner, at which the hair-breadth escapes of friend and foe were related with peculiar animation. The extent of some appetites may be gauged from the fact that one man told a boy to bring fish and meat until he told him to stop, and another instructed the smiling Celestial to bring everything in duplicate, while the libations which followed seemed deeper than usual.

After such an afternoon of violent exercise one would have naturally inferred, that most of the volunteers would have been too tired to prolong the fun that evening. But such was not the case. Up till "lights out" the rollicking chorons and the boisterous song were heard all over the island. Then a few were foolish enough to retire. The merry blades who felt their way along the lines in the hope of finding their respective tents did not soothe the slumbers of the others, and remonstrances were uttered, only to be met with the peaceful answer "All right old chap, want to go home." At length I dropped off to sleep, but awoke with a start when I found an apparition in white standing in the door of the tent and looking ghostly in the pale moonlight. "What's up?" I demanded. "Can you find a bed for me here," was the reply. "Why?" was the natural query. "Oh, some bounders have brought our tent down, and the other chaps are rather confused and don't realise what has happened." Fortunately for him there was an empty bed there that night. When he had settled down I learned that one of his tent companions, coming up with another comrade in a very jolly state, had begun manoeuvring with the ropes and pegs of certain tents on the way. Not being able to distinguish his own tent, he played the same game there, but the fun was greater to his mind, because an irate man in pyjamas rushed out and demanded to know what they meant. Not stopping for an explanation, he tightened the ropes again; but while he was at one side the other two had loosened the ropes a second time. They kept the game going until the man in pyjamas realised it was hopeless to compete against the two if they were bent on mischief, and so desisted. By this time the canvas was hanging limply to the pole, which was caught very considerably, and its fall was imminent. Before that occurred the other man discovered his mistake, but he was too confused to remedy it. He dropped on his bed, which was outside the canvas, and after returning "Massees" to all solicitations for assistance, dropped off to sleep, murmuring "Mine's a mint."

SINGAPORE AND WEI-HAI-WEI.

It has been generally known for some months that the Government had decided to take over the Tientsin Pagar Docks at Singapore. So far as can be judged, the whole arrangement proceeds on right lines, with the object of improving the port both for naval and commercial purposes. From a strategic point of view, its importance, both present and prospective, is hardly surpassed in the whole British Empire. Virtually commanding the shortest sea route from Europe and Southern Asia to China and the Far East, every year brings with it some augmentation of the shipping making use of the spacious and strongly-fortified harbour. But it was the selection of Singapore as the mooring place for the commandants of the Australian, China, and East Indian Squadrons that invested it with such a new character as to render the substitution of public for private control imperative. But there is one conditional reservation to this favourable pronouncement on the transfer; it should not, and must not, be made an excuse for neglecting Wei-hai-wei. That port occupies an entirely different strategic position, and must always do so, whatever may be taken in hand at Singapore. It is absolutely essential for England to own a naval harbour on the Pe-chili Gulf, and the duty rests on the Imperial Government to make the fullest use of its rights. There seems to be a disposition in some quarters to assume that the possession of Port Arthur by our ally dispenses with that obligation. In our opinion, exactly the contrary is the case and, no doubt, our view is officially shared at Tokyo.

GERMANY AND THE UPPER YANGTSE.

A report from Berlin, on September 22nd, said:—The river gunboat *Vorwärts* has returned to the estuary of the Yangtse to give its crew a rest after their work in the interior waters of China. The gunboats now remain longer stationed in the middle and upper reaches of the Yangtse, as the Marine authorities have decreed that the two great lakes Po-ying and Tung-ting in the inland region traversed by the Yangtse are suitable places for holding gunnery practice. Thus, the *Vorwärts* has practised on the Tung-ting lake, and the *Vaterland* on the Po-ying lake. The commanders of the Chinese forts on the shores of the lakes in question tried in vain to keep off the captain of the German gunboats by saying that the presence of the gunboats, and the firing of their guns would rouse the natives and lead to disorders among them. However, the German commanders paid not the smallest attention to the Chinese authorities, and the gunnery practice was held with the result that the Chinese were impressed greatly by this unexpected evidence of Germany's naval strength. The *Vaterland* has gone up stream now as far as Ssang-fu, and the *Tiger* has steamed away to the rapids near Ichang.

POLICE COURT.

Tuesday, 31st October.

BEFORE MR. F. A. HAZELAND (FIRST POLICE MAGISTRATE).

HAVING HIS REVENGE.
Lung Wan Choi, coolie, was charged with assaulting Wong Lan, a richa coolie. Inspector Collett stated that the latter brushed against the former with his richa and knocked down the goods he was carrying, whereupon Lung Wan Choi, taking the bamboo in his hands, hit the offending Wong Lan so severely with it that his collar bone was broken and he had to be removed to the hospital. Defendant was remanded for a week.

AN EXTRADITION CASE.
Chief Detective Inspector Hanson applied for a further remand in the case of Chan Tung, whose extradition was sought by the Chinese Government on the charges of murder and armed robbery in the Shun Tak district. The application was granted.

BEFORE MR. C. D. MELBOURNE (ACTING SECOND POLICE MAGISTRATE).

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.
Chan Tsan, a cook employed at 52 Wanchoi Road, was charged with attempting to commit suicide. Apparently he had swallowed a quantity of prepared opium in a fit of despair. At any rate he was found lying in an unconscious condition and the police were summoned. He was given an emetic which had the desired effect and he was afterwards sent to the hospital, from which he was discharged and placed before the magistrate. He admitted the offence but promised to refrain from attempting his life in future and was bound over in £200 to be of good behaviour.

A SAD STORY.
William Alexander Martin, charged with vagrancy told the magistrate a pathetic story of his career. He was chief engineer on a steamer but had the misfortune to break his thigh in Japan, and he lay a long time in hospital. While there a man whom he had previously befriended was so ungrateful as to sell all his goods and chattels so that when he came out of hospital he found himself with nothing but the clothes in which he stood. However, he did not lose heart but started a school for coaching engineers and met with considerable success. As each pupil passed his examination there was a "spree" and as these were rather frequent they did Martin no good, who ere long was brought to a state of delirium tremens. He had to be taken to the hospital and from there to the lunatic asylum. Now he was physically unfit to work, and suffered from loss of memory. If the court could somehow send him to Sydney, he guaranteed that his friends there would refund to the Government the cost of his passage.

His Worship ordered him to be remanded for medical examination.

ASSAULT.
Lot Tat Pan and Tai Yuk were summoned for assaulting Hong Li Yan at West Point on Saturday, the 28th instant. The defendants took out a cross-summons against the Hongkong.

Inspector Collett prosecuted in the first case, and Mr. Otto Kong Sing appeared for the first and Mr. P. W. Goldring for Messrs. Bruton, Hett and Goldring for the second defendant. Mr. Kong Sing asked permission to call Dr. Swan in order that he might not be delayed in Court. The doctor said the first defendant had received two severe contusions on the shoulder blade, which might have been caused by a baton; the result of the blows might have proved serious.

To Inspector Collett—"The wound might also have been caused by a piece of bamboo or hardwood. Had the defendant been severely handled witness would have expected to find him suffering from shock."

Lukong Li Yan said he was on duty at Queen's Road West on the morning of the 28th. He saw five men playing in the street, the defendants being two of them. Witness told the first defendant not to make a row, and asked him, "did he not know the law?" The defendant replied—"You are a small lunking. Why are you so saucy?" Witness then arrested the first defendant. When he attempted to take him up the other men threw bricks at him. He then blew his whistle and another constable came to his assistance. The first defendant resisted, and while they were struggling he struck witness on the helmet with a brick, knocking it off. The other constable who came to witness's assistance arrested the second defendant. He did not draw his baton during the row. The defendants were under the influence of liquor. The second defendant was very far gone, and proceeded to undress on the way to the station. The first defendant was disorderly, and caused a crowd to collect as they went along. Witness received injuries on the back and wrist.

To Mr. Kong Sing—There were two or three women playing with the men in the street. He meant by playing that they were holding each other's hands. He arrested the first defendant for behaving in a disorderly manner; the others were also disorderly, but he could not arrest them. He did not know how his helmet was broken.

To Mr. Goldring—He was certain the second defendant was playing with the girls when he arrested the first. The defendant told him he could get a solicitor who would have him expelled from the police force. He did not believe the first defendant with his trousers, neither did he see the other constable draw his baton when witness's hat was knocked off; the second defendant was holding him behind by the tonic.

Re-examined—The other men ran away in consequence of the arrival of the second constable. Further evidence was heard and the case adjourned.

CANTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

30th October.
IMPORTATION OF FIREARMS.
Viceroy Shum has memorialized the Board of Revenue at Peking, stating that from the 9th moon of the 26th year of Kwang-Hsu, no arms were imported to the Kwangtung Province from foreign countries. This was before the prohibition for the importation of arms was enforced. The prohibition ceased in the 7th moon of the 28th year. The Kwang-sai rebellion breaking out just then, the Province had to purchase 1,200,000 taels worth of firearms from foreign countries.

CHINESE MILITARY TITLES.
The local authorities have received a dispatch from the Board of Revenue at Peking stating that people who have bought military titles and degrees prior to the edict issued some time ago prohibiting the sale of such titles and degrees are now requested to register within the next five months their purchase under the penalty of being deprived of the use of such title or degree. It is reported that there is a great rush and that titles and degrees yet obtainable are at high premium.

ACCUSATIONS.
One of the Canton gentry memorialized Viceroy Shum that Ma Yuen-Yun, a military officer, and his brother, had made use of their stations for carrying on a gaming-house and that they have also constructed a building on the premises for the purpose of gambling with friends, and that sing-song-girls frequent the place. The Viceroy has ordered an investigation to be made into the charges.

ANXIOUS TO RETIRE.
Viceroy Shum has sent a long telegram to the Wai-Wu-Pu saying that, thanks to the good wishes of the Throne, his life was spared during his recent severe illness; but that he is ordered by both Chinese and foreign doctors to retire to some place where he can enjoy absolute quiet and fresh air. Otherwise, medicine will do him no good. He says he cannot rest at the yamen; being impulsive and energetic, he cannot refrain from doing work as it presents itself. He named several officials who could be trusted to conduct affairs in his absence; and begged the Wai-Wu-Pu to ask the Throne to let him retire for two or three months.

EMPEROR DOWAGER'S BIRTHDAY.
The 10th of the 19th moon being the anniversary of the birthday of Her Majesty the Empress Dowager of China, Viceroy Shum has instructed all the officials to wear Court uniform from the 7th to the 13th, both days inclusive. All the officials will go to worship the Imperial tablets at the Shun Kung temple.

OPINIONS OF MORNING PAPERS.
THE SINGAPORE DOCKS.

The acquisition by the Imperial Government of the Tientsin Pagar Docks at Singapore is, no doubt, an event of more than merely local interest; but the *Times* believes there is no reason for investing it with exaggerated importance. The journal emphasises the importance which the responsible authorities have for a long time past attached to the value of Singapore as a naval station, remarking—"Lying as it does on the highway to the Far East and to Northern Australia, its magnificent harbour, already protected by several armed forts, is strategically as well as commercially one of the bulwarks of our Empire. It has already been for some years the recognised rendezvous for periodical consultations between the Admirals commanding the China, Australia, and East Indies Stations. The recall of the principal British battleships on the China Station to European waters immediately after the battle of Tsushima must have made it clear, even to civilians' eyes, that the results of the Russo-Japanese war have already profoundly modified the whole naval situation in the Far East, and the Anglo-Japanese alliance must affect it permanently in the future. But the exact manner and extent to which it will be affected can hardly be inferred from the purchase of the Singapore Docks, since measures had been taken to secure their transfer to the State before the events had matured which have transformed the Far Eastern situation."

Observing that in any future conflict, in view of the obligations which the new Anglo-Japanese treaty imposes on the two Powers, Singapore will be open to the Japanese fleet, the *Daily Mail* describes it as "a momentous change," adding: "The measures taken at Singapore will, no doubt, be widely discussed in Continental Chancelleries. Our neighbours in Europe may, however, rest assured that the new British plan of defence has no note of aggression in it. England and Japan seek only to maintain the status quo in Asia, and to preserve the balance of power from rash or arbitrary disturbance. It is no menace to Russia but a real kindness to her if the Russian Government is plainly informed that it will have to count upon the neutrality, but the actual opposition of England, should the Russian military party revive its policy of adventures in the East. The French people, now our excellent friends, know England will enough by this time to feel certain that these defensive precautions at Singapore are not directed against the French Empire in Indo-China. It is to be hoped, now that our navy has been reorganised and its dispositions adjusted to meet the needs of to-day, now that our naval base is being remodelled and a new station for the fleet constructed at Rosyth, that the nation will see to it that a similar work is undertaken and carried through with regard to the army."

The following inept remarks are from the *Daily News*:—"Our new Gibraltar is a menace to Germany, a barrier to France, and a death-warrant to Russian ambitions. It will remind Europe with a most unpleasant emphasis that we have leagued ourselves with a yellow race, and the question will be asked, not in favour of the British Empire, but in favour of the platform, whether England and Japan intend to divide the East between them. We presume that the treaty, when it appears, will contain the usual guarantees for the integrity of China, and the more intelligent commentators will hail our new acquisition not as proof of our desire for 'expansion,' but rather as a pledge for the world's peace and a guarantee against any repetition of the Russo-Japanese war. But Powers have acquired the means of dominating China, and England will not be the more powerful because she has fortified the door to a continent where other people have their possessions and their interests. We shall feel the reaction of this suspicion elsewhere."

THE

"NO. 2 FOLDING BROWNIE."

A PERFECT POCKET CAMERA.

FOR
\$12.00.

LONG, HING & Co.,

No. 17, QUEEN'S ROAD.

39

THE BURLINGTON.

2, PEDDER STREET, OPPOSITE THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

HATS AND HOME MADE COSTUMES OF THE LATEST STYLES. EVENING AND WALKING GOWNS IN GREAT VARIETY. BOOTS AND SHOES FROM BEST AMERICAN HOUSES. RIBBONS AND CHIFFONS IN NEWEST SHADES. LACES AND LACE-COLLARETTES; SMART SHAPES AND DESIGNS. INFANT BONNETS AND SILK HATS. GLOVES AND HOSIERY FOR EVENING WEAR. TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED STRAW HATS FOR TENNIS AND STREET WEAR. HATS AND DRESSES MADE TO ORDER WITH THE GREATEST PROMPTITUDE AND EFFICIENCY. BEST VALUE IN THE COLONY.

Hongkong, 25th October, 1905.

[1886]

INTERESTING POINT OF BANKRUPTCY LAW.

Before Mr. Justice de Sausmarez at the Shanghai Supreme Court, on Oct. 24, an interesting point arose in the matter of the bankruptcy of E. J. Moss.

Mr. R. N. Macleod made an application on behalf of Mr. H. H. Dulling for the confirmation of his appointment by the creditors as trustee in the bankruptcy of E. J. Moss.

Mr. H. Browett appeared for the debtor. Mr. Macleod said this application arose through the objection made by Mr. Moss to the appointment of Mr. Dulling as trustee in the bankruptcy. The bankrupt's contention was that, as Mr. Dulling was in the employ of Messrs. Dodwell and Co., the largest creditors, he could not act in the interest of all the creditors. It was an extraordinary thing to have an objection by the bankrupt when the creditors had all agreed in the matter.

Mr. Browett submitted that Mr. Dulling was not the proper person to act as trustee, being in the firm of the largest creditors. The principal asset of the bankrupt was a one-third share in the saw mills at Fochow, of which Dodwell & Co. were the managers.

His Lordship said he did not see what interest the bankrupt had in the matter.

Mr. Browett said he would like to point out that the bankrupt was interested in this way, that if he was able to pay ten shillings in the pound he would then be at liberty to apply for his discharge, and it was for this reason that he believed that if the property was disposed of by the trustee it would not be disposed of at such a price, especially as regarded the land, as would be obtained by a private person.

His Lordship—Who do you suggest should have the sale of it?

Mr. Browett—I have the names of gentlemen here. I do not know whether these gentlemen would serve as trustee.

His Lordship—And you do not know if the creditors will elect either of them or no?

Mr. Browett—No, my Lord. The names of the gentlemen are Messrs. J. W. Odell, G. Greig, F. E. Richards, Ashton, J. C. Oswald, T. Brockett, and Goldes. The debtor suggests either of these gentlemen.

His Lordship—He does not know that they will serve.

Mr. Browett said the debtor was interested in the appointment of a trustee if he reasonably thought that the property would be so disposed of by Mr. Dulling, who was in the employ of the principal creditor. The debtor had every reason to believe that the property would not be so advantageously disposed of by Mr. Dulling as by an independent gentleman.

Counsel had experience in bankruptcy cases at home and he knew that in the majority of cases accountants were appointed trustees quite independently. Counsel proposed the appointment of Mr. Brockett.

His Lordship—Will he consent?

Mr. Browett—Mr. Moss thinks that Mr. Brockett will consent.

Mr. Macleod—One of the creditors would not consent.

Mr. Browett—That is the company.

His Lordship—One you give me any authorities which will allow me to interfere with the unanimous decision of the creditors?

Mr. Browett—No I cannot, my Lord. The fact that Messrs. Dodwell and Co. are the managers of the saw mill makes it desirable that some outsider should go through the accounts and not their own man, Mr. Dulling.

His Lordship—What power have I to appoint anybody as trustee?

Mr. Browett—I do not think you have power to appoint anybody, but you have power not to confirm Mr. Dulling.

His Lordship—I must have something very strong against him before I can do that. At present I see very strong reasons for confirming Mr. Dulling's appointment, and you do not come to say that you have anybody else who is likely to be elected.

Mr. Browett—Messrs. Dodwell and Co. are creditors for the £4,000. Will your Lordship adjourn with Mr. Brockett to ascertain if he will act.

His Lordship—I want more than that.

Mr. Browett—What is to prevent Mr. Dulling selling the land to Messrs. Dodwell and Co? If it is sold in one lot it will fetch much less than if it is divided into lots. It is in a good situation in Fochow.

Mr. Macleod—There is no evidence that the land will be sold to Messrs. Dodwell and Co. There is no evidence that they will purchase from their employees, and trustee.

After further discussion, in which Mr. Browett said that Messrs. Dodwell and Co. had two-thirds interest in the saw mills, his Lordship enquired if the trustee had given a security, and Mr. Macleod replied that Mr. Dulling's security was £10,000, and that if anything was done that the bankrupt objected to he had a course open to him.

His Lordship said—I see no reason not to confirm the appointment of Mr. Dulling, who has been unanimously appointed by the creditors. Mr. Dulling is required to do his best in the interests of the creditors and also of the estate. If an improper sale was to take place then the debtor has his remedies, and no reasons have been advanced otherwise than for me to confirm the decision of the meeting of creditors.

THE ROBINSON PIANO CO.

60 NEW PIANOS

ARRIVED FOR

OUR NEW STORE,

BY

BECHSTEIN,
STEINWAY,
WINKELMANN,
KRAUSS,
HAAKE,
AND OTHER FAMOUS AND
WELL-TRIED MAKERS, ALSO

BABY GRANDS.

AT PRICES OF COTTAGES, OCCUPYING SAME SPACE

AND WITH ALL THE

FINE TONE AND APPEARANCE

OF A FULL GRAND.

PRESENT STOCK

OF VERY FINE PIANOS,

ALL GUARANTEED.

REDUCED \$100 TO \$200

TO END MONTH.

BEST MAKES ONLY.

Hongkong, 28th October, 1905. [2056]

RUINART PERE & FILS, REIMS.

Established 1719. CHAMPAGNE GROWERS AND SHIPPERS.

Ship only the Finest Quality Extra Dry (Green Seal).

LAURE WEGENER & CO., Sole Agents.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1905. 122

DAVID CORSAIR & SON'S

MERCHANT NAVY CANVAS

NAVY BOILED LONG FLAX

REINFORCE CROWN TARPAILING

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO. Sole Agents.

DR. NEWELL WILSON, DENTIST.

Latest American Methods. Reasonable Fees. No charge for examinations.

Office hours 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. No. 2, PEDDER STREET (next to the General Post Office and opposite to the side entrance to the Hongkong Hotel).

Hongkong, July 5th, 1905. 1705

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to the Daily Press Office, and special business matters to the Manager.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are no order for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Telegraphic Address: PRESS, Codes: A.B.C., 5th St. Lister's.

P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No 12

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO BE LET.

TWO LARGE ROOMS (Furnished or Unfurnished) with Bath-room attached. Verandah, Full View of the Harbour. Terms moderate.

Apply to—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1905. [2466]

TO BE LET: AT THE PEAK.

AN UNFURNISHED HOUSE, with two Reception and three Bed Rooms. Close to the Tramway.

Apply to—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1905. [2467]

NOTICE.

DURING the 1st day to 15th day of November next a JAR of CHINESE PRESERVES will be PRESENTED to any customer or customers for every order which amounts to \$5.00 (cash) at a time.

THE UNITED STORES,
No. 92, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1905. [2473]

NOTICE.

THE UNITED STORES,
GENERAL STOREKEEPERS, ARMY AND NAVY COMMODITIES, STATIONERY, COAL, MERCHANTS, ETC.,
No. 92, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1905. [2472]

MOST respectfully beg to inform the Public that they have opened a store in the Colony at No. 92, Queen's Road Central, and are prepared to accept all kinds of orders, which will be attended to and executed in the shortest time, and earnestly hope to be favoured with the kind patronage of the Public.

Prices very moderate.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1905. [2472]

HOPKINS' BUTCHERY, SHANGHAI.

THIS BUTCHERY IS AGAIN prepared to SUPPLY its PATRONS in Hongkong, during the Winter Season, with GAME, FRESH and CORNED PRIME BEEF, SAUSAGES, BROWN and GAME PIES, &c., &c.

Shanghai, 1st November, 1905. [2468]

REMOVAL SALE.

FROM 1st TO 15th NOVEMBER.

ORIENTAL SILK, CREPES, EM-BROIDERIES, RUGS, LACES, DRAPERY, FANCY GOODS, &c.
ALL TO BE SOLD AT COST PRICE.
BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

Kindly note that the above articles are suitable for presents for Xmas and New Year. Inspection earnestly solicited.

DHUNAMAL CHELLARAM,
2, D'Aguilar Street.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1905. [2469]

HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LD.

THE CERTIFICATE for the five Shares numbered 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, standing in the name of WONG HO, having been declared LOST, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Certificate be produced to the Company on or before the 15th November next a NEW CERTIFICATE will be issued by the Company and the Old Certificate will thereafter be null and void.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1905. [2470]

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE NINTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Company's Town Office, 2, Lower Albert Road, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 23rd day of November, 1905, at 12.30 p.m., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to the 31st July, 1905.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th to the 23rd November, 1905, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
S. A. SETH,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1905. [2471]

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship "SACHSEN" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 11 p.m. To-day.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 6th November will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Monday, the 6th November, at 9.30 a.m.

All Claims must reach us before the 11th November, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS & CO.
Agents.
Hongkong, 31st November, 1905. [2475]

NEW ADVERTISEMENT

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the REGISTRAR, SUPREME COURT, to Sell by Public Auction

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED)

on

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
the 3rd and 4th November, 1905, commencing each day at 2.30 p.m. sharp, at their

SALES ROOMS, No. 8, Des Vaux Road,
(Corner of Ice House Street),

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
JAPANESE CURIOS,
OLD SATSUMA VASES, BOWLS and

INCENSE BURNERS, FINE GOLD

CLOISONNE TEA SETS, CLOISONNE

VASES, OLD BRONZES, IVORY IN-

LAID PLACQUES, SILK EMBROID-

ERIES, SILK KAKEMONOS, IVORY

CARVINGS, JAPANESE OLD JESS, 2

JAPANESE CARVED CHAIRS, IVORY

INGAID SCREENS, &c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1905. [2474]

KOWLOON CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION

WRECK IN CANTON RIVER.

THE Chinese Torpedo-boat **Lai Pa** (雷虎) sunk in Canton River is marked by a

black buoy (one under the other) from one

yard arm and one white light on the opposite

yard arm by night. Vessels passing should do

so on the side of the two lights. The junk is

moored close to the wreck in 25 feet low water.

The bearings are:

North end of LANKIT ISLAND

N. 56° W. about 5 1/2 miles

CHEUNG POINT N. 23° W. about

6 1/2 miles.

T. E. COCKER,
For Acting Commissioner of Customs,
Kowloon District.
Custons House,
Kowloon, 25th October, 1905. [2472]

MELVILLE, GLEN & CO.

CONTINENTAL STOCK, SHARE AND

PREMIUM BOND DEALERS.

3, RUE DE LA BOURSE, PARIS, FRANCE.

CONTINENTAL PREMIUM BONDS.

High class and absolutely safe. Securities

made payable to Bearer, issued by the various

Governments of Europe and well-known Muni-

cipalities. Redeemable by the respective

Governments or Municipalities at periodical

drawings, either with premiums or at their full

nominal value.

ADVANTAGES. (1) Unquestion-

able security as an investment. (2) Unlimited

chances of a fortune. (3) The purchaser

NEVER loses his money—each Bond must

draw a Prize or at the very least its face value.

Cash Premiums varying from £40 to £24,000.

ADVANTAGEOUS COMBINATIONS

of the various Continental Premium Bonds such

as The Imperial Ottoman, Panama Canal,

Comp. Free State, French Republic, Cities of

Paris, Antwerp, Ghent, Brussels, Liege, Han-

gover, Frankfurt, &c., &c.

Offering in price from £20 to £500. Con-

venient monthly instalments ranging from 15

shillings to £20.

Full particulars post free on application.

WEBLEY & SCOTT

REVOLVER & ARMS CO., LD.

AUTOMATIC REVOLVERS,

SPORTING GUNS, &c.

G. REISS & CO., LD.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA & JAPAN

12, SZECHUEN ROAD,
SHANGHAI. [2471]

PRINTING.

THE JOB PRINTING AND BOOK-
BINDING DEPARTMENTS of the
Hongkong Daily Press are furnished with
every appliance for the

PROMPT EXECUTION OF

PRINTING & BOOKBINDING

OF

ALL DESCRIPTIONS

INCLUDING

BUSINESS CIRCULARS,
COMPANY PROSPECTUSES,
COMPANY REPORTS & BALANCE SHEETS,
BILLS OF LADING,
FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE FORMS

COMMERCIAL CODES,
COMMERCIAL REPORTS,
COMMERCIAL FORMS OF ANY KIND,
ALSO

DANCE PROGRAMMES
AND
MENU CARDS.

LADIES' & GENTLEMEN'S VISITING CARDS.

LEDGERS & ACCOUNT BOOKS
MADE TO ORDER

PERIODICALS BOUND AND BOOKS OF
ALL KINDS RE-BOUND
IN THE BEST MATERIALS.

Estimates furnished on Application to the
Printing Department "HONGKONG DAILY
PRESS" Office

Hongkong, 31st November, 1905. [2475]

INTIMATIONS.

REMOVAL.

WE have REMOVED our Office to
No. 6, DES VEAUX ROAD, First-
floor.
PHIROZSHA D. PETIT & Co.
Hongkong, 31st October, 1905. [2454]

LOST.

A BUNCH OF THREE KEYS held
together by three rings. A reward is
offered for the return of the same to—
A. B.
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 30th October, 1905. [2448]

FOR SALE.

A COLLECTION of over 3,400
POSTAGE STAMPS.
Apply by letter to—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 27th October, 1905. [2431]

TYPEWRITERS

CLEANED, REPAIRED, OVERHAULED.

TYPEWRITING WORK UNDER-
TAKEN. Charges moderate.

F. A. V. BIBEIRO
(late of the Hongkong Typewriting Bureau).
31, Queen's Road Central (Second Floor).
Hongkong, 25th October, 1905. [2418]

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

A MEETING of the Members of the
above club, will be held at the SEAMEN'S
INSTITUTE, Kowloon, at 8.30 P.M. TO-
NIGHT 1st November, 1905, to decide what
Pavilion shall be erected by the Kowloon C.C.
By Order of the Committee,
H. GOYNE-STEVENS,
Hon. Sec. Kowloon C.C.
Hongkong, 27th October, 1905. [2432]

ZETLAND LODGE, No. 525, E.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of ZETLAND
LODGE will be held at the FEER-
MASON'S HALL, TO-NIGHT, the 1st
November, at 8.30 P.M. precisely. Visiting
Brethren are cordially invited to attend.
Hongkong, 28th October, 1905. [2437]

REQUIRED by a FIRST-CLASS
MERCANTILE HOUSE in Hong-
kong an Experienced Man of business to act as
COMPRADORE. Good references and sub-
stantial securities required.

Apply in writing to—
Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
8, Des Vaux Road Central.
Hongkong, 4th November, 1905. [2050]

LESSONS IN FRENCH.

NEW and easy method of learning French
in a few months, mainly by conversation
with a Frenchman. Terms very moderate.
Also Lessons in English by English Lady.
B. R.
Care of Office of this Paper.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1905. [1898]

A. LING & CO.
FURNITURE STORE.
PLATED GLASS AND CROCKERY
WARE, &c., &c., and FOOCHOW
LACQUERED WARE.
68, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 21st September, 1903. [2355]

AUTOMATIC MAUSER
PISTOLS.
CALIBRE 7.65 m.m.
With CHAMBER for 10 CARTRIDGES
FIRING 16 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.
SIEMSEN & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1900. [52]

PURE FRESH WATER.

THE HONGKONG STEAM WATER-
BOAT CO., LD., is prepared to supply
ANY QUANTITY of PURE FRESH
WATER to the Shipping, both for Dock and
Boilers.
Call Flag W.
J. W. KEW,
Manager,
Hotel Mansions, 3rd Floor.
Hongkong, 8th August, 1905. [1433]

NOTICE TO KOWLOON RESIDENTS
EXTRA COPIES of Daily Press are on
sale daily at Mr. H. RUTTOON'S
KOWLOON STORE, No. 36, Elgin Road
and Mr. AH YAU'S FERRY WHARF
STALL.
Hongkong, 22nd December, 1903.

INSURANCES

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCAN-
TILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1904.
£17,161,299.

I. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL... £1,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... 2,750,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL... 687,500 0 0
II. FIRE FUNDS... 3,001,266 12 9

The Undersigned, AGENTS for the above
Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS
against FIRE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 30th June, 1905. [1567]

AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE IN-
SURANCE CO.
OF AIX-LE-CHAPPELLE.

The Undersigned, having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company, are
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at
Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 21st April, 1897. [151]

UNION OF PARIS FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED
The Undersigned having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company are
prepared to accept Risks against Fire at current
rates.

SIEMSEN & CO.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1904. [13]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY
OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an
EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL
MEETING of the UNION INSURANCE
SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED, will be
held at the Registered Office of the Society
No. 1, QUEEN'S BUILDING, Victoria, in the
Colony of Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 4th
day of November, 1905, at twelve o'clock, Noon,
when the subject of the resolution will be proposed:

"That the provisions of the Memorandum of
Association of the Society be altered by insert-
ing therein immediately after the words:
"The Reinsurance of Risks when deemed
"necessary" the words "and also the entering
"into partnership or into any arrangement for
"sharing profits union of interests co-operation
"joint adventure reciprocal concession or other-
"wise with any person or Company carrying
"on or engaged in any business or transaction which
"the Society is authorized to carry on or engage
"in or any business or transaction capable of
"being conducted so as directly or indirectly
"to benefit the Society, and also the taking or
"otherwise acquiring and holding the whole or
"any number of shares in any Company having
"objects altogether or in part similar to those
"of the Society or carrying on any business
"which the Society is authorized to carry on or
"any business capable of being conducted so as
"directly or indirectly to benefit the Society
"and also the investing of the moneys of the
"Society in any manner which may from time
"to time be determined" and that the objects
"of the Society be altered accordingly."

Should the resolution be passed by the required
majority it will be submitted for confirma-
tion at a special resolution to a second extra-
ordinary meeting which will be subsequently
convened.

Forms of PROXIES can be obtained from the
undersigned.

Hongkong, 21st October, 1905.
By Order of the Board,
W. J. SAUNDERS,
Secretary. [2368]

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LD.
NEW ISSUE SHARES.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby notified
that the FINAL CALL of \$5.00 (five
dollars) per Share has been made, and is PAY-
ABLE at the Company's Office, ST. GEORGE'S
BUILDINGS, on or before 1st December, 1905.

Shareholders are requested, please, paying
the above mentioned call to send to the Com-
pany's Agents their Provisional Share Certifi-
cates for endorsement.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 26th October, 1905. [2427]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

MRS. GILLANDERS
"GLENWOOD,"
27, CAINE ROAD.
Hongkong, 20th September, 1905. [2165]

FIRST-CLASS BOARD & RESIDENCE
at
"BRASSIDE"
RESIDENCE standing in its own
grounds, with Tennis Courts, Good Dining and
Reception Rooms, Large Airy and Well
Furnished Bedrooms, every home comfort. Fine
View of the Harbour; Terms moderate.

Apply to—**MRS. F. W. WATTS**,
"Brasside," 20, Macdonnell Road,
(late of "Tang Yuen"). [1535]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.
FURNISHED BEDROOM with BOARD
in best part of Kowloon. Moderate
terms.

Apply—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 25th September 1905. [2197]

FIRST-CLASS BOARD & RESIDENCE.
"ST. GEORGE'S HOUSE,"
2 & 4, KENNEDY ROAD,
and
"TOWER HOUSE," Kennedy Road.
EXCELLENT Table. Every home comfort
Well furnished rooms facing the harbour
For terms, apply to—
MRS. G. SACHSE,
"St. George's House."
Hongkong, 17th March, 1903. [70]

HONGKONG BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BOOKBINDING.
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.
The only office in China having European
taught workmen Equal to Home
work.

IRON MERCHANTS.
SINGON & CO.
Iron, Steel, Metal and Hardware
Merchants. Wholesale and Retail
Ironmongers. Pig Iron and Foundry.
Coke Importers. General Store-
keepers and Commission Agents.
35 & 37, Hing Loong Street.
(1st Street, West of Central
Market.)

PHOTOGRAPHER
M. MUMBEY, JAPANESE ARTIST.
Bromide and Crayon Enlargements and
also colouring Photos and relief Photos
Views of China and Manila. Work
done for Amateurs; No. 8A, Queen's
Road Central.

STOREKEEPERS
BISMARCK & CO.
Navy Contractors, Ship Chandlers,
Provision and Coal Merchants, Sail-
makers, &c. Fresh Water supplied to
Vessels in the Harbour

KWONG SANG & CO.
Shipchandlers, Sailmakers, Provisioners,
Coal Merchants, Hardware, Engineers,
Tools, Metal, Iron and Steel Merchants
57 & 59, Connaught Road, New
Praya Central

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions
to Sell by Public Auction,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,
TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY),
the 1st November, 1905, at 2.30 p.m. at their
SALES ROOMS, No. 8, Des Vaux Road,
corner of Ice House Street.

SUNDAY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
Comprising—
TEAKWOOD SIDEBOARDS and DIN-
NER WAGGONS with REVELLED
GLASS OVERMANTELS, TEAKWOOD
EXTENSION DINING TABLE and
CHAIRS, VIENNA CHAIRS, TEAK-
WOOD WARDROBES with REVELLED
GLASS, CARPETS, GLASS CROCKERY
and E.P. WARE, BLACKWOOD WARE,
&c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:—As usual.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LD. AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

JOINT SERVICES.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAPAN
AND SUMATRA PORTS.

EUROPEAN SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PINGSUEY"	On 6th November.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"HECTOR"	On 7th November.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"GLAUCUS"	On 14th November.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"HYSON"	On 21st November.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PRIAM"	On 28th November.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"OANFA"	On 5th December.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"AJAX"	On 12th December.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"HUICHOW"	On 19th December.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"IDOMENEUS"	On 26th December.

HOMEWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP	"MACHAON"	On 7th November.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP	"KINTUCK"	On 21st November.
GENOA, MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL	"CALCHAS"	On 24th November.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP	"DEUCALION"	On 5th December.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP	"HECTOR"	On 19th December.
GENOA, MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL	"GLAUCUS"	On 26th December.

* Taking Cargo for Liverpool at London Rates.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Operating in conjunction with

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

AND TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO ALL OVERLAND
COMMON POINTS IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND CANADA.

EASTWARD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, & PACIFIC COAST PORTS, VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKO.	"PINGSUEY"	On 7th November.
HAMA	"OANFA"	On 12th December.

WESTWARD.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
TACOMA, SEATTLE, VICTORIA and PACIFIC COAST	"KEEMUN"	On 31st October.
	"MACHAON"	On 3rd November.

For Freight, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Hongkong, 18th October, 1905.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"YOCHOW"	On 2nd November.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, ETC.	"TAIYUAN"	On 2nd November.
SHANGHAI	"HANYANG"	On 4th November.

* The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

† Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

‡ Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand Ports and other Australasian Ports.

REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Hongkong, 31st October, 1905.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICES BETWEEN
HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS
AND FORMOSA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
TAMSWI VIA SWATOW AND AMOY	"DAIJIN MARU"	SUNDAY, 5th Nov., at 10 A.M.
TAMSWI VIA SWATOW AND AMOY	"DAIGI MARU"	SUNDAY, 12th Nov., at 10 A.M.
ANPING VIA SWATOW AND AMOY	"PROMISE"	WEDNESDAY, 1st Nov., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCIOU	"TRIUMPH"	WEDNESDAY, 8th Nov.

* These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with electric light.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

‡ For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office at No. 8, Des Vaux Road Central.

Hongkong, 31st October, 1905.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON S. S. CO. BOSTON TOWBOAT CO.
CONNECTING AT TACOMA WITH

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
VICTORIA B.C. AND TACOMA
VIA
MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	Sailing Date.
HYADES	3,753	Geo. Wright	Monday, November 20th
TREMONT	3,606	T. W. Gerliok	Friday, November 24th
LYEA	4,417	G. V. Williams	Saturday, December 9th
PELLEADES	3,753	F. G. Purington	Friday, December 23rd

† Cargo only.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND
CUIRINE. ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESSES.

The twin-screw s.s. "SHAWMUT" and "TREMONT" are fitted with very Superior Accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam laundry. Cargo carried in cold storage.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, GENERAL AGENTS.

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, Hongkong, 10th October, 1905

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS.
SHANGHAI	(BENGAL) W. W. Cooke, R.N.R.	About 2nd November	Freight and Passage.
LONDON &c, via USUAL PORTS	COROMANDEL G. M. Montford, R.N.R.	Neon, 4th November	See Special Advertisement.
YOKOHAMA, SHANGHAI, PALERMO	MOJI and KOBE E. G. Andrews	About 6th November	Freight only.
LONDON and ANTWERP	SOCOTRA W. R. Hickey	About 8th November	Freight only.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1905.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUERZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG, PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS; ALSO LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

STEAMERS WILL CALL AT GIBRALTAR AND SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR THE PRINCIPAL PLACES IN RUSSIA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS	SAILING DATES.
PRINZESS ALICE	WEDNESDAY 8th November
SACHSEN	WEDNESDAY 22nd November
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD	WEDNESDAY 6th December
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY 29th December
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	WEDNESDAY 3rd January
GNEISENAU	WEDNESDAY 17th January
ROON	WEDNESDAY 31st January
PREUSSEN	WEDNESDAY 14th February
ZIETEN	WEDNESDAY 28th February

ON WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of NOVEMBER, 1905, at Noon, the Steamship "PRINZESS ALICE," Captain Ch. Polack, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, CALLING AT NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, on MONDAY, the 5th November. Cargo and Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 7th November, and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until Noon, on TUESDAY, the 7th November.

Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50, and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid accommodation, and carries a Doctor and Stewardesses.

Linen can be washed on board.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1905.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,

REGULAR FOUR-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TJIPANAS	JAPAN	First half of November	JAVA PORTS	First half of November
TJIMAH	JAVA	First half of November	JAPAN via SHANGHAI	Second half of November
TJILATAP	JAPAN	Second half of November	JAVA PORTS	Second half of November

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands-Indian ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

HEAD AGENCY OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375.

York Buildings, 1st Floor. Hongkong, 23rd October, 1905.

VESSLS ON THE BERTH.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"TOURNAI,"

Captain Girard, will be despatched for the above ports, on or about FRIDAY, the 3rd November.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, 27th October, 1905.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

(Florio and Rabattini United Companies.)

STEAM FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to ADEN, SUERZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, LEOHORN and GENOA, also VENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALLO.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to PERIAN GULF and BAGDAD, also BARCELONA, VALENZA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and MALAGA.)

THE Steamship

"ISCHIA,"

Captain Cogliolo, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 11th November, at Noon.

At Bombay the Steamer is discharging in Victoria Dock.

For further particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to

CARLOWITZ & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 31st October, 1905.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

JAPAN-CHINA-AUSTRALIA LINE

VIA NEW GUINEA.

STEAM FOR

FRIEDRICH-WILHELMSHAFEN.

HERBERTSBOHE, MATUPU, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

On TUESDAY, the 14th November, at Noon, the Steamship "PRINZ SIGISMUND,"

Captain Lenz, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, will leave this port as above.

The Steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.

Linen can be washed on board.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For Further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1905.

VESSLS ON THE BERTH.

FOR NEW YORK
VIA PORTS AND SUERZ CANAL.
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT THE MALABAR COAST.

THE Steamship

"SCHUYLKILL,"

Captain Nicholas, will be despatched as above on or about the 24th November.

For Freight, &c., apply to

STANDARD OIL COMPANY

OF NEW YORK,

Oriental Freight Department,

Hotel Mincione.

Hongkong, 25th October, 1905.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

AIKASAKI, British str., 2,164, A. D. Moody,

19th Oct.,—Kuchindou 24th October, Coal.

—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

ALSTON, British str., 2,336, Wilson, 21st Oct.

Keelung 19th Oct., General.—Shewan, Tomes & Co.

AMIEO, German str., 822, J. Iwerson, 27th

October,—Haiphong 22nd October, Pakhoi

23rd and Hoihow 25th, Rice, Pige and

Bullech.—Johson & Co.

ANDALUSIA, German str., 3,477, M. Filler, 23rd

October,—Moj 18th October, Ballast.—

Hamburg-America Line.

ATHENIAN, British str., 2,440, S. Robinson,

15th Oct.,—Vancouver 18th Sept. and

Shanghai 15th Oct., General.—C. P. R. Co.

CATHERINE APCAR, British schooner, 1,730, A.

Stewart, 30th Oct.,—Singapore 24th Oct.,

General.—David Sassoon & Co., Ltd.

CHINLI, British str., 1,143, G. Hoeker, 27th

Oct.,—Shanghai and Swatow 26th Oct.,

General.—Butterfield & Swire.

CHIVUY, Chinese str., 1,117, Chas. Stewart,

28th Oct.,—Shanghai 24th Oct., General.—

Chinese.

CHOYBANG, British str., 1,442, Selby, 26th Oct.,

—Shanghai via Swatow 22nd Oct., General.

—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CHUNBANG, British str., 1,418, Cox, 28th Oct.,

—Kuchindou 22nd Oct., Coal.—Jardine,

Matheson & Co.

CLAVERING, British str., 2,184, D. Barton, 6th

Sept.,—from Salina Cruz, Ballast.—China

Commercial S.S. Co.

DAKOTA, American str., 20,714, Emil Francke,

26th Oct.,—Seattle 20th Sept. and Shanghai

24th Oct., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DERWENT, British str., 1,562, J. Jenkins, 23rd

October,—Saigon 17th October, General.—

Chinese.

DR. R. J. KILMER, Norw. str., 691, Larson, 11th

Oct.,—Chinwangtao 4th Oct., General.—

Shewan, Tomes & Co.

EMPIRE, British str., 2,843, P. T. Helms, 29th Oct.,—Kobe 24th Oct., General.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

EMPEROR OF INDIA, British str., 3,032, E. Bealman, 25th Oct.,—Vancouver 2nd Oct. and Shanghai 22nd, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

ESKADAL, British str., 1,633, Duff, 27th Oct.,—Moj 21st Oct., Coal.—Bradley & Co.

GLIMPALOOCH, British str., 1,434, R. S. Pont, 23rd Oct.,—Java, Singapore via Hoihow 14th Oct., Sugar.—Joo Tek Sing.

FOLESO, Norwegian str., 1,041, Beantzen, 24th Oct.,—Cebu 18th Oct.,—Chinese.

GREENGLASS, British schooner, 2,961, J. G. Olfant, 24th October, Calcutta and Straits 8th October, General.—D. Sassoon & Co., Ltd.

HAINAM, French str., 178, Roulet, 12th Oct.,—from Kuchindou.—Bradley & Co.

HANYANG, British str., 2,206, McIntosh, 30th Oct.,—Wuhu and Chinkiang 25th Oct., General.—Butterfield & Swire.

HAZEL DOUGLAS, British str., 2,408, C. H. Cross, 20th Oct.,—Moj 14th Oct., Coal.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

HOHNSTEIN, German str., 1,375, H. Hamer, 20th October,—Moj 13th Oct., Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

HONGKONG, French str., 742, G. Suzoni, 30th Oct.,—Haiphong 24th Oct. and Hoihow 29th, General.—A. R. Marty.

JOHANN, German str., 952, Ipland, 3rd Oct.,—Bangkok 21st Oct., Rice and General.—Johson & Co.

KAMPOI, French str., 412, Le Bail, 3rd Oct.,—Saigon 29th Sept., General.—Chines.

LANSHAN, German str., 2,300, Sperling, 7th Oct.,—Saigon 2nd August, Ballast.—Johson & Co.

LISA, Swedish str., 1,577, H. Hornedahl, 17th Oct.,—Shanghai 13th October, General.—Chinese.

LOONGMOO, German str., 1,245, Kalkofen, 26th Oct.,—Wuhu and Chinkiang 20th Oct., Rice.—Siemsen & Co.

LOONGSANG, British str., 1,092, A. Y. Gaud, 30th Oct.,—Manila 27th Oct., General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

LOOK, German str., 1,029, G. Schultze, 26th Oct.,—Bangkok 17th October, Rice and Timber.—Butterfield & Swire.

MANCHURIA, American str., 8,750, J. W. Saunders, 29th Oct., San Francisco 27th Sept. and Shanghai 26th Oct., Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.

PAKHOL, British str., 1,229, K. E. Tuelken, 16th Oct.,—Manila 13th Oct., Ballast.—Butterfield & Swire.

PAKAT, German str., 1,017, H. Domes, 30th Oct.,—Bangkok 22nd Oct., Rice and Wood.—Butterfield & Swire.

PROMISE, Norwegian str., 714, E. Torsdalen, 28th Oct.,—Anping 25th Oct., Amoy 26th and Swatow 27th, General.—Osaka Shosen

